

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every Monday morning, at Central Row, six rods South of the State House, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in three months from the time of subscribing, if not an addition of 50 cents, except where there is a special agreement otherwise.—*Postage paid by subscribers.*

The profits of this paper are, by the Convention, held sacred to the cause of Missions.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated Smyrna, Dec. 17, 1825.

We are very sorry to have to communicate to you the loss of our good and worthy friend, REV. PLINY FISK. The Rev. W. GOODALL wrote us on the 25th October: "That dear brother of ours, that faithful friend, that truly devoted and useful Missionary, is no more; Precisely at 3 o'clock on Sabbath morning, Oct. 23d, he entered as we trust, upon a Sabbath, which will never end. We accompanied him to the Jordan of death, and we believe he passed safely through its deep waters to the promised land—to a better country, even an heavenly. He closed his eyes, laid his hands upon his bosom, and expired without a struggle, after twelve days illness from fever.—Surely the hand of God hath touched us, and our tears cannot be soon dried away.—You also will feel and weep; and so will the thousands who have known and loved him; and thousands who have seen his face in the flesh. It is a public loss, but God knoweth all our sorrows, for his own hand hath caused them, and into his compassionate bosom let us pour them all. May the affliction be sanctified to us!"—*Comm.*

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Goodell to her friend in New-York, dated Beyroot, Nov. 3, 1825.

Brother Fisk had been in this country so long, that he was well acquainted with the manners, customs and necessities of the people; and he had acquired such a knowledge of the various languages spoken here, that he conversed readily with them upon almost any subject. The last five months of his life I am happy to say were spent in our family, during which period he had been diligently occupied in making an English and Arabic Dictionary for the use of other missionaries. We had regularly every Sabbath a few Arabs in our house, who joined us in reading the Holy Scriptures, and before whom Mr. Fisk expounded and prayed in their own tongue. How much good he may have effected by these exercises will be known in the great day of accounts.

"The sickness of Mr. Fisk, commenced the 11th and ended the 23d of October. During the whole time he suffered much pain. After the fourth day he was occasionally deprived of his reason, though to our great comfort, he was in lucid intervals able to converse, to pray, and to advise us, also to dictate letters to his father, and to his brethren, King and Temple. We often read to him the Scriptures, and also at his request, portions of Mrs. Graham's "Provisions for passing over Jordan." His speech, and apparently his senses, left him several hours before he died." He died precisely at 3 o'clock, A. M. on Sabbath morning, while his brethren were praying and commending his departing spirit to Christ.—*N. Y. Ob.*

LETTERS FROM MR. KING.

We are indebted to a much esteemed correspondent for the loan of two letters, of very recent date, from the Rev. JONAS KING, Missionary to Palestine. They are the more valuable at this time, as removing at once the anxiety that has been felt concerning his safety, by those who knew only the fact, that long after his expected arrival at Smyrna, nothing had been heard of him.

Smyrna, Dec. 28, 1825.

Dear Mr. —, On the 26th of September, I took leave of my missionary brethren and sisters at Bairoot, and went on board a Sardinian vessel, with Lord St. Asaph, and two other English travellers, whose intention was, after having touched at Aridus and Swedia, and visited Antioch, to go to Tarsus, and thence to proceed to Smyrna by land. The vessel

was hired by his Lordship, and it was by his invitation, that I took passage in it for this place, where I hoped to arrive in the course of 18 or 20 days; instead of which we were about four weeks in reaching Tarsus, (two days sail from Bairoot).—Head winds, calms, sickness, and the death of one of our number, were among the causes of so long a voyage to Tarsus.

After having been there about a fortnight, we were told, that the vessel was so leaky as to render it somewhat dangerous, to proceed on our voyage in her at this late season of the year, and it was decided to quit the vessel entirely. Accordingly, all our effects were disembarked. After nearly a fortnight more, the greater part of our effects were again put on board the same vessel, which immediately set sail for Smyrna, to which place we proceeded by land.

I arrived here on Friday evening, the 23d of Dec. in eighty-nine days from Bairoot. The next morning, I was informed, that the above mentioned vessel had been boarded by a Greek cruiser, and pillaged and stripped of every thing, even of the sails.*

In about half an hour after I heard this news, I received the sad intelligence of the death of my dear friend and brother, the companion of my studies, and labours, and trials in Syria, the Rev. P. Fisk. This was the first intelligence I had received from Bairoot, from the time I left. It came so suddenly, so unexpectedly, that it was almost overwhelming. I need not say that the day I received it, was a day of weeping and mourning! I wept—not for the dead—but for my own loss, and that of my afflicted brethren and sisters at Bairoot, and for the dear Palestine Mission. I could not but think of Job, to whom came messengers one after another, informing him of the loss of his property and finally of the death of his children; and like him I trust, I was enabled to say in sincerity, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."

I find many here who sympathize with me in my affliction.

on board, and of course was taken possession of by the Pirates.

Smyrna, 5th of Jan. 1826.

DEAR —, We have now entered upon another year, which, I pray God may be a happy one to you and your beloved family. The past has been to me a year of trials, and of deliverances, and mercies. I have abundant reason to bless "God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," for his great goodness. Many have fallen around me by sickness, and I still live. Once was I delivered from the jaws of death, when attacked by the Arabs, sword in hand, on the plain of Esdraelon. I have lived in the midst of enemies, whose right hands were full of violence and lies, and no evil has befallen me. I see another year, and though I am in some perplexity, and hardly know what to do, still I have reason to bless God. I have been called to mourning and deep affliction by the death of my beloved brother, the companion of my Missionary labors; still I have reason to bless God that he gave him such composure in a dying hour. I cannot express to you what I feel.

From the New York Observer.

INTERVIEW WITH AN AGED CAFFRE CHIEF.

The Caffres are a wild and robust race of men, inhabiting an extensive country in South Africa, lying directly N. E. of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and bordering upon the country of the Hottentots. They are frequently at war with the colonists, and till recently all attempts to establish a mission among them have proved unavailing. A few years since, however, the Methodist missionaries succeeded in establishing themselves at a station which they call Wesleyville, where they have been so highly prospered, that an encouraging opening has been made for missionary enterprise, and it is believed that notwithstanding the first difficulties and discouragements, Christianity will make effectual progress among this people. Mr. Kay, one of the missionaries, who was sent in June last to visit Islambe, an aged and influential chief, who resides about 5 days' journey from Wesleyville, gives the following account of his interview, which it will be perceived has resulted in the establishment of a new station under the happiest auspices. Mr. Kay left Wesleyville on Monday the 28th of June. He says.

We arrived at the old Chief's residence early on Saturday afternoon, and having unsaddled our horses a short distance from his hut, we continued to stand

aloof for some time, expecting that he would send a message of inquiry. We were at first told, that he was out in the fields, tending his cattle; but we soon discovered that was a mistake. Observing, however, that he neither came nor sent to us, we went up to him, and after saluting him, took our seats on the ground by his side. Seeing this, he appeared much pleased, and shook hands with each of us, at the same time sharing amongst us a piece of boiled meat which his servants had just brought for his use. He seems to be between eighty and ninety years of age, but is still very healthy and strong. He is evidently still capable of assuming all the fierceness of the savage; nevertheless he treated us with the utmost mildness and good humour.

We had not sat long, before he requested to know what news we had brought; and after making a few preliminary remarks, it was stated, that having obtained the sanction of his Excellency the Governor we were desirous of establishing a Mission in some part of his territories, and that with this view we were come to know his mind fully upon the subject, and also to learn what part of his country would be most suitable and convenient, both for him, his people, and us. To this he replied saying, "Your intentions are good; and I am thankful to hear of them. But my country is not good enough for you; and what is still worse, my people are too bad to learn. What teacher would come amongst them?" Here the interpreter informed him that I was ready and anxious to come, in order that I might tell them of the things of God, which would tend to their improvement and salvation. "Where," exclaimed he, "does that man (God) live?" This question is one that the Caffres frequently ask; and in such a way, as at once to show the awfully ignorant state of their minds. "Darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people."

The next day, [Sunday,] about three P. M., the Chief sent to us saying, we might hold service in his hut, and that the *people were gathered* *liberal* *Abim* *grouci* went; and upon entering, found a goodly company gathered together, men, women, and children. Brother S. commenced by giving out a hymn which the interpreters sang; and all continued very attentive, while I related to them the news of heaven.

The service being ended, we availed ourselves of the opportunity, while all the inferior chiefs were present, to ask Islambe, whether he had come to any determination.

He evaded the question for some time; but subsequently told us, that he had merely done this to hear what we should say; adding, "The thing is determined, & you have nothing to do but to select a place; the land is before you." Here he expressed some degree of fear, that we were only mocking him; and that as soon as we left him, we should forget the subject. Hearing this, we assured him of our sincerity in the strongest terms, with which he appeared fully satisfied; and leaning forward upon his staff, with his eyes fixed upon the ground, he expressed himself as follows: "I see strange things to-day: I am old, and unable to help or defend myself; but to-day, I get a great captain: to-day, I have got an ear: he shall be to me also for eyes! To-day, I see that I have friends in the world! I have been an earthworm; but to-day I crept out of the hole!" Addressing himself to those around him, he continued, "Like wolves and wild dogs, we have been hid in dark places, but to-day we are called men, and see the light!" I was much affected, while in reference to myself he observed, "He shall be our bush;" (a figure of speech for a place of refuge.) One of the chief counsellors now arose, and harangued the company with great fluency, and with still greater energy; congratulating all present, upon the day which now dawned upon them and their children; at the same time observing, that he hoped we were not "mocking them." I again assured them that this was far from being our intention: on the contrary we merely waited to hear all they had to say respecting this matter, after which, I should return home, and immediately prepare to come amongst them. Hearing this, he proceeded in a strain of language, expressive of much more gratitude than we could possibly have expected from a Heathen. He concluded his speech by charging the old Chief to protect, and take care that no harm befel me or my family.

After remaining a few days with Islambe we were conducted by Doshani, and his brother Kye, two of his sons, to the

rivulet Umkangisa: the banks of which had been mentioned by their father, as an eligible spot for our purpose. The land is high and rich; the water is good; evidently permanent, being a collection of springs, whose different streams find a channel in the centre of a fine valley through a rocky bed; hence it can never be liable to that absorption, to which the rivulets in this country are generally subject, from having sandy beds. It discharges itself into the Kouya or Buffalo, one of the principal rivers in Caffre-land.

It was agreed that our new station (its site being contiguous to one of the highest peaks in the country) should be called Mount Coke, in memory of that great and indefatigable Missionary, the late Rev. Dr. Coke. O that we may all be influenced by the same burning zeal for the glory of God, and the salvation of souls!

PENNSYLVANIA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A society with this title was organized in Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. A constitution was adopted, and officers were chosen; Robert Kalkton, Esq. President. But the most pleasing part of the intelligence, says the Philadelphiaian, remains to be told; after the Society was organized, the following form of a subscription was drawn, viz. "The subscribers agree to pay annually to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Missionary Society, the sums annexed to their names, until they shall give notice of their intention to withdraw, either in whole or in part, the said subscription."

"Fourteen persons then subscribed nine hundred and one dollars, to be paid by them annually. This is a good beginning, and we hope it may be but the beginning of good and glorious exertion in this city and commonwealth, in the missionary cause."

From the Recorder & Telegraph. RESTITUTION FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.

To the several instances recently laid before the public, of restitution made by had delinquents, *to those whom they* *dium* of your paper, to add the following:—

Some time during the last winter, I received ten dollars, enclosed in a letter without name or date, in which the writer, who was doubtless educated at this College, states, that "many years ago he was induced to go with several others, and purloin a hive of bees from a farmer in a neighbouring town. On this subject the writer says. "Since it has pleased God, as I trust, to give me repentance, I have endeavoured to bring to my recollection all my sins, and this in particular has lain with weight on my mind. I have felt it my duty to make restitution to man, as well as to humble myself before God." Although, as he states, he was only one of a number engaged in the affair, he chooses to make full restitution, principal and interest.

The heirs of Capt. Hazen, from whom the property was stolen, more gratified by the repentance of a sinner, than by the compensation tendered them, have requested me to devote the sum to a charitable use.

I have accordingly given it to the Female Education Society in this place, an important Institution, whose object is to aid pious and indigent young men, in obtaining an education for the Gospel ministry.

Yours, &c.

R. SHURTLEFF.

Dartmouth College, March, 25, 1826.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. JOHN M. ELLIS, to a friend in this city, dated Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 30, 1826.

[Communicated for the Rec. & Telegraph.]

My lot is cast for the present at Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve; for the former on this, and the latter on the opposite side of the river Mississippi. Both are old French towns, with many French inhabitants still remaining; but in Kaskaskia particularly, the Americans have gained the ascendancy, and we have as good a circle of society, as you will meet with almost any where in New England. And also at St. Genevieve; I find as kind, agreeable and friendly people, as I have ever found, or ever wish to find. You would be delighted to see with what eagerness they come together to hear the gospel. And the idea of having the institutions of religion permanently established and regularly administered, seem to the pious of different denominations, I had almost said, as life from the dead. The most happy spirit, not only of toleration, but of liberality, prevails;—and they are

anxious to be formed into one church, and commemorate the Saviour's love together. I cannot but regard this country as the place where the Great Head of the Church designs to exemplify the true spirit of Christianity in a peculiar manner, by thus bringing its members from all its different branches into such circumstances, that an union is almost unavoidable. When they thus become acquainted—come around the throne of grace together—meet together at the Lord's table—they begin really to feel that the ground of former prejudices, was altogether too slight to interrupt for a moment, the happy communion of those who are to be the representatives on earth, of the peace and the blessedness of heaven; much less to be the cause of mutual animosity and incurable alienation. And the effect on the world is obvious.

On the whole, I am more and more interested in this country, I know not what would induce me to return to New England—so much is to be done here for the Redeemer's cause, and so encouraging seems the prospect of success. God will bless his own truth.

READING SERMONS.

The following interesting anecdote is well confirmed.

A short time since a young clergyman was appointed to preach before a body of candidates for ordination. He in consequence, called at an eminent bookseller's in London, and enquired for a manuscript sermon adapted for the occasion. The bookseller happened to have one which he could recommend. This was an Evangelical Sermon, written by a dissenting minister. It was preached. After its delivery, one of the candidates went to speak to the preacher; "Sir," said he, "I have been much impressed by your sermon—I should exceedingly like some further conversation on the subject. I never before thought so seriously of the work of the ministry; it is a much more solemn thing to be ordained than I imagined." "Really, Sir," replied the preacher, "I know no more about the subject than you do, I only read the sermon." The preacher was, however, after an interview with the writer, which was obtained. The sequel is that both these gentlemen are now engaged in seriously preaching the gospel.—*Home Miss. Mag.*

THE PRACTICAL HEARER.

A poor woman in the country went to hear a sermon, wherein, among other practices, the using dishonest weights and measures was exposed. With this discourse she was much affected. The next day when the minister, according to his custom, went among his hearers, and called upon the woman; he took occasion to ask her what she remembered of his sermon. The poor woman complained much of her bad memory, and said she had forgotten almost all he delivered. "But one thing," said she, "I remembered; I remembered to burn my bushel."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, universally acknowledged to be the greatest Greek scholar in England, was on terms of personal intercourse with Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester. The following is an extract from the Doctor's will:—"I give a ring to the Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester, as a mark of reverence for his exemplary virtues, and my admiration of his sublime and hallowed eloquence."

The Geneva papers complain bitterly of the dreadful progress of fanaticism or Methodism, which has been imported there from England, by Mess. Drummond and Haldane, and which has turned the people mad!!

From the Recorder and Telegraph. CHARACTER OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As the circulation of fiction in the same stile with truth, especially when they both proceed from the same fountain, tends to the disparagement of the latter, I have long been pained, in common with many others, on account of the publication of fictitious Tracts. Were I not a warm friend to the Tract system, I could not feel so deeply affected. The general plan is worthy of much commendation. Thousands of Tracts I have distributed, or used as a small libraries for children in school, with that unalloyed pleasure which arises from the consciousness of doing good. But has not the Tract system some defects which might be easily remedied? Would not the excision from the list, of such as are merely fictitious, be an improvement? And

could such an amendment produce any harm, or give one just cause of offence? Truly I think not. But such a measure, I know, would be hailed by very many with the most lively satisfaction.

Now there are in the United States several denominations, particularly one derived from the established church of Scotland, which declare without scruple concerning Tracts, that "They are all lies." Thus it happens that truth itself suffers for no other reason but that of being found in bad company.

There are a multitude of facts which have come to the writer's knowledge, which show in the strongest light that truth and fiction ought not to be blended in religious narrative. I will mention one which came under my own observation.—A Presbyterian clergyman coming into the parlor of a respectable merchant in one of our inland cities, presently began to look over a considerable number of Tracts, and soon found one which he deliberately tore to pieces before the company. The merchant, a pious man, seemed quite astonished. The clergyman said it was a notorious falsehood. The merchant's daughter, who had been religiously educated and was of a serious disposition, replied in the utmost simplicity, "I suppose a great many of them are so." This sentiment, though erroneous as it respects the proportion of those Tracts which are fictitious, is yet the sentiment of thousands and tens of thousands, if not of millions. Truth needs not a temporary or fictitious support. It is the daughter of time, not of imagination. Candor I hope will weigh these statements, and, affected only by a love of the truth, impartially decide.

PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND BAPTIST AFRICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the First Baptist Meeting-house in this city, on Monday the 27th ultimo.

The Introductory Sermon was delivered by Rev. D. Payne. The Annual Report of Managers and the Treasurer's account were read and accepted. The Officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected and are as follows:

Rev. DAVID ROPER, President.
Wilson Morris, Vice President.
William Crane, Corres. Sec'y.
James C. Crane, Recording Sec'y.
George Steel, Treasurer, and

Gilbert Hunt, Alexander Henderson, Joseph Abrahams, Samuel White, Isham Ellis, Jasper Crouch, other Managers.

The collections taken during the day for the advancement of the missionary cause in the Colony at Liberia in Africa, amounted to *ninety five dollars and seven cents* annually. Cannot the members of this Society with little exertion and enterprise, be increased to some thousands?

It was expected that the Rev. Lott Cary of Monrovia, would have attended this meeting, but he will not probably arrive till the return of the Indian Chief which sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, on the 15th February last.—*Richmond F. Visitor.*

"The way of transgressors is hard."—A writer in the last number of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* mentions a fact remarkably illustrative of the truth of this assertion. A young man, possessed of considerable property, embarked his all in an adventure to the coast of Africa; he obtained a cargo of slaves, and on his return to a market was captured, by which he lost his all. He became deranged, and is now in the Baltimore Hospital. I have stated the facts, says the writer, and I wish you to use them in such a way as to make an impression on the minds of your readers, as will have the effect to deter others from the like conduct, as well as to spur up the friends of emancipation.—*N. Y. Rel. Chron.*

SUFFIELD, April 2d, 1826.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MR. EDITOR,

I have just returned from an excursion to the north, having been absent from my dear people nearly four weeks. I visited Northampton, where there is much smoke, but little fire from Heaven.

In reference to the ordinance of baptism, *Nonessentialism*, is the strong hold of the advocates of sprinkling.

The prospects in Southampton are increasingly favourable.—In Westfield and Westfield farms, especially in the latter place, converts are multiplying.—In West-Springfield a new impulse is given to the revival; 10 were baptized Lord's day before last, in Ireland Parish. The good work is still moving forward in Russell.—In Feeding Hills—and Agawam.

There is an effectual door opening among the Factories on the river, to do good to the dear youth employed.—My pen cannot describe the mighty change wrought by the Spirit of God, in Turkey Hills; I expect a number will soon go forward in baptism.—In Suffield the work is increasing.

We held a Union Meeting here on Wednesday and Thursday, this week.—Numbers were present from all the above named places. The season was solemn and interesting, and the time was princi-

pally occupied in prayer and exhortation. Our next meeting will be at Agawam, two weeks from the present meeting, to continue two days; at which time a constitution will be presented, for the purpose of forming a Society, whose only object shall be to promote evangelical truth in this region.

I feel much interest in the next meeting of the Convention. O how little has been done by the friends of Jesus to promote his peaceful reign! O that we might all aim at the same thing, and be agreed in the same measures.

Yours truly,

CALVIN PHILLEO.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1826.

At the City Meeting on the 27th ult. the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing:

Aldermen—Thomas Day, Jonathan W. Edwards, Cyprian Nichols, Thomas K. Brace, Esquires.

Common Council—Joseph Pratt, Caleb Pond, S. H. Huntington, Solomon Porter, Charles Babcock, Henry Kilbourn, William Hayden, William W. Ellsworth, Jesse Savage, William Ely, Nathan Allyn, Eliphalet Terry, Esquires.

Clerk—William Connor.
Sheriffs—Horace Wadsworth, B. Hastings.
Treasurer—Nathaniel Goodwin.

THE ELECTION.

On Monday last, John M. Niles, and Jeremy Hoadley, Esqs. were elected to represent this town, in the next Session of the Legislature.

The votes for Governor were as follows:

For OLIVER WOLCOTT, 200.
DAVID DAGGETT, 140.

By the accounts from Europe, which will be found under the proper head, we are led to hope that the day of deliverance for the Greeks draws nigh.

Russia and England can no doubt accomplish the work if they have the disposition, and the present aspect of affairs seem to point to such a course.

LAW CASE.

On Tuesday last, a case was tried before the County Court for Hartford county.

Sundry inhabitants of this City, vs. the proprietors of the Circus.

Judges.

THOMAS DAY,
MARTIN WELLS,
JOHN M. NILES, Esqs. were,

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, and
WM. W. ELLSWORTH, Esqs.

For the defendants,
DAVID DAGGETT, of N. Haven,
J. W. EDWARDS, Esq. of this City.

The charge by the Chief Judge, Day, was able and judicious, and did honor both to his head and heart.—Verdict of the Jury, \$60 damages.

We noticed in the prospectus of the "Baptist Recorder," published at Bloomfield, Kentucky, one feature in the proposed plan of conducting that paper, which we at the time, conceived would result in their perplexity, and would militate much against the effect of their exertions to do good. We refer to the sentiments expressed in the following extracts, taken together:

"In connexion with Christianity, there are many subjects, some principles and practices, to be combatted, and others to be enforced, which are better suited to a periodical publication, than to the exercises of public teaching. The columns of the Recorder, will, therefore, be open for original communications on these, as well as on a variety of religious subjects."

"For the correctness and orthodoxy of every communication, which may find a place in the columns of the Recorder, we shall not hold ourselves responsible."

It is very easy for cavillers to throw out suggestions, in the small compass of a few lines, which it will occupy columns to refute, or explain; and we deem it the duty of the conductors of religious news-papers, never to publish any erroneous sentiment, without presenting at the same time, an antidote to the evils which might otherwise accrue from its publication.—Besides, it is obvious that if a paper is open to the communications of all, that those who assume the pecuniary responsibilities, attendant on its establishment, subject themselves to the expense and hazard, not only of advocating what they believe to be truth, but they have the task imposed on them of advocating error also.

Christian candour and liberality we admire, and would always desire to cherish these qualities. At the same time, we

are of the opinion that truth is somewhere, and that it should not be obscured or neutralized, by any who profess to deem its attainment important.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we have seen nothing in the conduct of the Editors of the "Recorder," that would justify a suspicion that truth is not considered by them of real importance.—Our observations on this head, are designed to be of general application.

But from observation and experience, we have become satisfied that no religious publication, that is open to all who wish to give publicity to their sentiments, can be very useful to the Christian community, or be long maintained.

We hope the Editors of the "Recorder," whom we highly esteem, will excuse us for these suggestions. Our desire is, that they may be abundantly useful in their labours of love.

R's communication on Goolrich's History of the United States, (vs.) Roger Williams, is received, and shall appear next week.

Owing to our disappointment in the receipt of paper this week, we are unable to send the papers to subscribers on Saturday morning, as usual;—we hope we shall not be thus situated again.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

March 29.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Francis Larche, of New-Orleans, was yesterday read the third time and passed. The bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the bill authorizing the re-opening of the King's road, in the territory of Florida, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking for information from the War Department, relative to the road from Washington City to New-Orleans. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also offered a resolution, asking of the President a copy of the instructions given by the Congress of Confederation, immediately at the close of the revolution, to the three Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the European Powers. On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws in relation to forgery in certain cases; and also, of augmenting the penalty annexed by the laws of the United States, to forgery and perjury committed with intent to defraud any individual, of Newton, of Virginia, from the committee on Commerce, authorizing the building of light houses, light vessels, &c. and clearing of the harbor of Savannah. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Messrs. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, Garnsey, of New-York, Worthington, of Maryland, Miner, of Pennsylvania, and Kellogg, of New-York, severally addressed the committee, which ultimately rose, leaving Mr. Hoffman, of New-York, in possession of the floor for to-day.

arch 30.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter-Master's Department of the Marine corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to act with the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the officers of the revolutionary army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman, of New-York, and Mr. Barbour of Virginia, spoke in favor of the amendment, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cooke. The committee rose on motion of Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire.

March 31.

In the Senate the several bills engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers except with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the resolution proposing the repeal of the duty on salt, were the subjects of discussion the greater part of the day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment to the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, calling for a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister at Russia, to the Russian Government; and of the instructions to the United States Ministers at Chili, Buenos Ayres and Mexico, relative to a proposed Congress of the South American States—which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, it was referred to the committee on Military Pensions, to amend the act relating to Revolutionary Pensions so as to authorize Justices to attend at the houses of Revolutionary officers, soldiers and sailors, for the purpose of administering the oath prescribed by law. A bill was reported to increase the width of the Washington Canal; which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Bartlett of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Cook, of Illinois, addressed the com-

mittee on the resolution to amend the Constitution. Mr. M'Duffie has the floor for to-day, when he will reply to the arguments brought forward against his resolutions, and it is expected the question will be taken.

April 1.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was employed in Executive business.

The expectation of many, we are among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutional question, in the House of Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close, was again disappointed. After Mr. M'Duffie's reply, which consumed about four hours, on motion of Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, the committee rose.

A resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, sending it to the committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of removing the naval station at Philadelphia, in consequence of an attempt to impose a tax on the United States property by the local authorities; but after a few words it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Webster.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of George Hay, Esq. to be district Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

We are much gratified, and our readers will be equally so, to understand that a supplemental article to the treaty with the Creek Indians, was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation, which, it is expected, will entirely remove the objections which existed to the treaty in its original form. The arrangement of this difficulty, which threatened not only to produce a stormy discussion in both Houses of Congress, but also to protract a session already likely to be extended too far, we are informed, is to be attributed in a great degree to the exertions of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.

April 3.

The House of Representatives was entirely occupied with the discussion of the constitutional question, after some very brief preliminary business, among which was the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, in reference to the removal of the Navy Station from Philadelphia. An amendment having been made to the resolution, as to any measures which may have been adopted, the resolution in its amended form was agreed to.

The constitutional amendments were then discussed—the principal speakers being Messieurs Trimble, Henry, and T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, Vance, of Ohio, and Mr. M'Duffie. Mr. Webster, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, said a few words with a view to bring the discussion to a close; and finally, on motion of Mr. Webster, the committee rose, and were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, then moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the question was then taken on each resolution separately, the ayes and noes being called on the two great resolutions.

April 4.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, that no person who has been twice elected President of the United States shall again be eligible, was read the third time and passed—Ayes 32, Noes 7. The bill giving the right of pre-emption to certain settlers in the Territory of Florida, and the bill, amending the act to regulate the trade between the States in imports and tonnage, were engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the bill to erect a Penitentiary in this City, and a jail in Alexandria, to a third reading. The bill appropriates \$40,000 for the former, and \$10,000 for the latter object. A memorial was presented by Mr. Mercer, from the Central Committee, on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The various resolutions to amend the Constitution were referred to the select committee of twenty-four members, as well as two new propositions—one offered by Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and the other by Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take up the subject of the Panama Mission; but at the request of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, rose immediately, in order that an amendment, offered by him, might be printed before the discussion commenced. Another amendment offered by Mr. Forsyth, was likewise ordered to be printed.

An interesting communication on the subject of surveys, and another in relation to public lots in this city, were received in a message from the President of the United States.

PANAMA MISSION.

Through the politeness of the Hon. Elisha Phelps, we have been favoured with a copy of the Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 5th ult. in relation to the proposed Congress to be held at Panama. Accompanying this message are numerous documents connected with the subject of the mission.

The message and documents will be read with deep interest: we have given an extract from the message, in this paper, and regret we have not room for more; as the perusal of these papers, while they shed a flood of light on this very important subject, must of necessity inspire our citizens with additional confidence, in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of our Chief Magistrate.

After quoting the principle advanced by the late President, in his Message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1823. "That the American continents are not to be considered as subjects for future colonization, by any European power," and remarking that most of the new American Republics, have declared their entire assent to this principle, and now proposes, among the subjects of discussion at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making the assertion of the principle effectual, he adds,—*Conn. Obs.*

Continued from page 39.

Among the enquiries which were thought entitled to consideration, before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was, that whether the measure might not have

a tendency to change the policy, hitherto invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connections.

Mindful of the advice given by the father of our country in his farewell address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible; and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in this instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances in which our country, and the world around us, were situated, at the time when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our detached and distant situation, invited and enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was not far distant when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time with those of the present day, and what, from the very words of Washington then, would be his counsels to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little or a remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe, remains the same. But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere, and we were surrounded by European colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those colonies have now been transformed into eight independent nations, extending to our very borders. Seven of them republics like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and must have, and have already, important political connections. With reference to whom, our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would. The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval, our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, has nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted, as then not far off, has arrived? That America has a set of primary interests, which have none, or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe, therefore, in those concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her, upon the same principle that we never interfered with hers; and that if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called, in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and our peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it, as rules of intercourse between the American nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no just cause of umbrage or offence to either; and that the United States will stipulate nothing there, that can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States, whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying the American nations the acknowledgment of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress, and Administration of that day, consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears, fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it only the right by which any foreign state could have, to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties rather than their fears.

With this unrestricted exposition of my motives by which I have been governed in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our Representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation, to the candid consideration and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1826.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Columbia, Captain Graham, which arrived on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, London papers to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 3d ult. have been received. They contain no political news of much interest, but give a gloomy picture of the state of commercial affairs. The well known house of B. A. Goldsmidt & Co. failed on the 14th February. One of the papers of the 15th says—"Few failures that could happen would be more severely felt in every quarter of the globe. Their connexion with North and South America, and with every part of Europe, was most extensive—and it is impossible yet to make any calculation as to the state of their affairs. It was ascertained, that in the early part of last year, the house was worth a million and a half sterling. Immediately on the report of the failure, the coffee houses were thronged to ascertain the fact, and the Royal Exchange became as crowded as a "high change." Mr. Huritz who held a small share in B. A. Goldsmidt & Co's house for a short period, retired from business about a year ago with a fortune of 100,000l.

A few days after the failure, Mr. G. the principal of the house, was suddenly taken with indigestion, and died after lying ill about 48 hours.

Various other failures, but of less conse-

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peace than that of Messrs. G. & Co. had oc-
curred.

The London Gazette of the 25th February,
announced no fewer than sixty new bank-
ruptcies, and four declarations of insolvency.
Letters from Hamburg, received in Lon-
don by express, give a bad account of com-
mercial affairs on the Continent. From Leip-
zig a great failure is announced—the house of
Reichenbach for 250,000 sterling. Three
houses at Amsterdam have also stopped, in
consequence of Goldschmidt's failure. At Ber-
lin, here is a general stagnation of business.

A deputation, (representing the three great
branches of the industry of Lancashire, spin-
ning, weaving, and calico printing,) had an
interview, on the 24th February, with his Ma-
jesty's Ministers. Their statements of the
very great and hourly increasing distress of
the labouring classes were listened to with the
deepest attention, and a strong disposition was
shown by the Ministers to alleviate, as far as
was in their power, the sufferings of these in-
nocent and unoffending victims, (as they term
them.) of ruinous speculation and overtrading.
To the mode of relief by Exchequer Bills,
Lord Liverpool stated, that he entertained
strong objections, and that he preferred, if it
could be arranged, that the aid should be af-
forded by the Bank of England. The deputa-
tion retired after receiving from his Lordship
an assurance that government would itself
undertake the application to the Bank of Di-
rectors. The public of Lancashire wait the
result of the application with intense anxiety;
and though with the well founded confidence
that the relief will, in one shape or other, be
granted, yet not without the most painful ap-
prehension that it may be withheld till too
late to prevent that extremity of distress to
which every thing is rapidly tending.

We have extracted further particulars, re-
lative to commercial matters, below.

The Duke of Wellington had proceeded with
a splendid retinue of six carriages to con-
gratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession.
He arrived at Berlin on the 17th February.
The Liverpool Mercury says, "we can state
on authority, on which we ourselves place the
greatest reliance, that urgent political negoti-
ations, and not court court etiquette, is the
object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the
general war to which the march of Russian
troops against Turkey might lead, he is em-
powered to offer our co-operation for effecting
the immediate and complete independence of
Greece."—*N. Y. Statesman*.

GREECE.

ZANTE, January 12.

Private Correspondence—The Greeks are
rising with an energy worthy of the glorious
days when they proclaimed the reign of the
Cross. While some ambitious dissenters have,
far from the field of battle, (where they never
show themselves,) been intriguing with stran-
gers, and demanding a master for their coun-
try, Miaoulis and Sakouris are immortalizing
the glorious flag which is covered with the ve-
nerable symbol of our redemption. The fifth
of this month, 18 vessels of war belonging to
the fleet of the Captain Pacha, were taken,
burnt, or thrown upon the shore of Etilia,
near Missolonghi, and the remainder of the
enemy's ships have now taken refuge under
the guns of the castles of Lepanto and Patras.
Our victorious Hellenians are cruising at the
top of the promontory of Araxa, in sight of the
land and sea armies of the infidels, who seem
struck with terror. Ibrahim Pacha, whose
troops have been successively beaten on the
northern side of the Peloponnesus, and at the
assault of Missolonghi, seems to have lost his
courage, and to be in a very uneasy position.

We do not yet know how to explain the em-
barrassment of the Pacha of the Egyptians.—
Some days since, it was said that Colocotroni
had made two fruitless attacks upon Tripoli-
za, and that this place had since been closely
blockaded. The partisans of the Turks in
Zante, who could not deny these facts, consoled
themselves by saying, that the Egyptian
garrison of Tripolizza, which was 2500 men
strong, well disciplined and provisioned, and
had Austrian and French artillerymen, who
were enrolled by generals Boyer and Liveon,
might hold out all winter, and that in the
spring it would be relieved by fresh troops
from Europe. They were living in this hope
when letters from the continent brought to us
the information of the taking of Tripolizza,
which happened on the night of the 27th-28th
of December. Colocotroni, reinforced by four
companies of taciturns, taken from Colonel
Fabvier's regiment, having blown up one of
the gates of Tripolizza, threw himself into the
place at the head of 7000 Greeks. The com-
bat was obstinate. The Egyptians and the
negroes from Darfour, thrown into the castle
situated on a height, were burnt alive there by
order of Colocotroni, in retaliation for the
churches they have burnt, and the women
and children they have dragged into slavery.
Thirty-six foreign officers, who escaped the
flames, have been spared for a time, to be
marched and shown from village to village, as
infamous apostates, who, forgetting their title
of Christians, have enlisted in the service of
the Turks, and shared in all their crimes. We
presume that those among these miserable be-
ings who survive this species of expiation, will
be thrown into the first ship which will take
the charge of transporting them back to
Christendom.

POLAND.

WARSAW, January 28.

Our city enjoys an outward tranquillity, but
the silence of the authorities, and letters from
Russia, make well informed people uneasy.—
It is said that the son of Prince Lapuchin,
President of the Council of State, is one of the
persons arrested at Petersburg, and that
Prince Obolenski has avowed himself the au-
thor of the death of the brave Molodowitch.
No Pole is implicated in the least in this plot,
where so many great Russian names figure.
The army of the south does not yet appear to
have altogether submitted. It is said that se-
veral corps have refused to take the oath to the
new Emperor. There is a report that a Col-
onel, who was haranguing his regiment to
induce them to take the oath, was killed with
a sword by a major of the same regiment,
a member undoubtedly of the grand conspira-
cy. The major has thrown himself into the
city of Kiew, where he is blockaded. (This
news is perhaps the same as that of the rebel-
lion of Mouravieff. This chief wished perhaps
to take possession of Kiew, which has some
ancient fortifications; but it is known already
that his projects did not succeed.)—*Note of
the French Editor*.

IONIAN ISLES.

Corfu, January 9.

Private Correspondence—Ibrahim Pacha,
after having three times endeavoured to ad-

vance from Patras into the different parts of
the Peloponnesus was beaten on all sides, and
obliged to return into the city. The loss he
has suffered in different engagements with the
Greeks was considerable.

The number of regular troops in the Morea
increase every day. They amount at present
to 3000 men. It is hoped that they will have
10,000 by the end of March.

MEXICO.

In the National Congress a law on the sub-
ject of naturalization was under discussion. A
bill had passed for introducing camels and do-
mestaries into the country. A project was
talked of for making an iron rail-way between
Vera Cruz and the capital. A proposition was
rejected for taking off one third of the duties
on importation in Yucatan. A law had pas-
sed for the observance of a new Saint's Day
in the Calendar.

The Pope's letter accompanying some Pa-
pal Bulls, attracted attention on account of
the superscription, which was simply, to "*Ge-
neral Victoria*," and not to the President of
the Mexican Republic.

The English residing at the capital, had in-
troduced horse racing for the first time on the
plains of Auahuac.

Two of the Mexican papers were disputing
about the policy of invading Cuba. The offi-
cial journal urged in favour of leaving Cuba to
settle its own destinies.

Much disorder was apparent in the finances
of several of the states composing the confede-
ration. In many places the revenue proved
insufficient for the current expenses of the lo-
cal year.—*Balt. Gaz.*

SPAIN.—It is said, with how much truth we
know not, that Spain has agreed to acknow-
ledge the independence of the South Ameri-
can States.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg
to the 2d February, represent that capital to
be perfectly quiet. Investigation into the late
conspiracy was still pursued, principally by
the Emperor. A letter states that about 400
officers of distinction will be condemned to
death. "One curious fact," says the letter,
"may be relied upon. Three days previous
to the Emperor's death, he was informed of a
conspiracy against his life, which appeared to
have a serious effect upon his health and spi-
rits." The Paris Constitutionnel states as a
rumor, which was gaining ground in well in-
formed circles, that the Emperor Nicholas
had sent an autograph letter to the King of
England, declaring that the state of things in
Russia compel him no longer to delay the pas-
sage of the Pruth, but to proceed at once to
settle the affairs of the East; that he was de-
termined to do every thing in his power not
to disturb the general peace, and to maintain
the harmony which had subsisted for ten years
amongst the principal European States; and
that he wished to come to an understanding
with the Cabinet of St. James and the other
great powers, with respect to the mode of car-
rying into effect those projects of which he
could no longer defer the execution. A copy
of this letter is said to have been communicat-
ed to the French government, who delayed
answering during forty-eight hours, although
the reply was to be taken by the Duke of
Wellington. It arrived, however, just before
his Grace quitted London for St. Petersburg,
and its nature is described as evasive.

Letters from Bucharest announce that some
bands of Cossacks, without orders, had cross-
ed the Pruth, and committed hostilities against
the Turks.

INDIA.—The last intelligence from this
country was such as to induce the belief that
on the Eastern frontier of the British Indian
empire, hostilities had been brought to a ter-
mination. The Western frontier it was ex-
pected was the scene of military operations, a
force having been assembled by the govern-
ment of Bombay for the chastisement of the
Scindians.

An armistice had been concluded and pub-
lished at Promé on the 19th September, to
continue 33 days. Negotiations were pend-
ing between the Minister of Ava and Sir A.
Campbell, which it was generally believed
would terminate favourably. The Minister
of Ava, in a conference with Colonel Tidy,
had used much conciliatory language, and
said, among other things, that the "English
had run away with the hearts of all the in-
habitants, and that none would again oppose
them."

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASMENTS.

It was generally believed on London Change
on the 28th February, that at the solicitation
of Ministers, the Bank of England had come
to the resolution of advancing four millions
sterling to the mercantile classes on deposits
of goods. A considerable part of this assis-
tance is to be extended to the traders of Man-
chester and Glasgow. It appears that the
Bank did not consent to this novel plan in their
business without several meetings between
them and the Ministry.

The English funds are represented as in the
most agitated state great fluctuation had
been experienced from hour to hour. Late
dates quote United States bank stock at 21½
10s. with dividend.

The distress among the labouring classes
out of employ in many of the manufacturing
districts was extreme. At Spitalfields, many
families were actually starving. A member
of the Common Council of London, said he
was the manager of a fund for the relief of
the houseless poor, at which not less than 1000
applicants were supplied twice a day with a
two penny loaf and a glass of water. At Nor-
wich the troops had been called out to quell
a riot.

The Common Council of London has voted
5000*l.* and the Earl of Darlington has given a
similar sum to relieve the Spitalfield weavers.

Great depression existed in the Yorkshire
market. At Leeds, &c. the demand for cloth
was scarcely ever known to be so flat. In
Manchester the present price of goods was
fifty per cent. lower than in April, 1825.

We are sorry, says the Manchester Guar-
dian, that it is still out of our power to com-
municate any intelligence of an amendment in
the state of trade. There has never, we be-
lieve, been a day in which a more gloomy feel-
ing existed, or prices, whether of yarn or ma-
nufactured goods, were more depressed than
on Tuesday last, nor has there since been any
alteration for the better.

HAYTI AND FRANCE.

"Crowns got with blood, must be with
blood maintained!"

France, as it appears by an arrival from
Hayti, has not acted in good faith, relative to
recognizing the independence of that Repub-

lic. The brig Mazzinghi, brings the following
proclamation from President Boyer:—

"My proclamation of the 11th July, 1825,
informed you of the negotiation concluded in
this Capital, with the Envoys of his Christian
Majesty. In accepting the act which recog-
nizes the Independence of Hayti, we did not
conceal from ourselves the vagueness of its
dispositions. We saw at once the diversity of
interpretation that might be given to it; but
we should have thought it injurious to the
French government, to suppose it actuated by
any other thoughts or intentions than such as,
in a declaration of that nature, can alone hon-
our and immortalize the sovereign who pro-
claimed it.

"I am far from prejudging any thing against
the loyalty of the views of the French Minis-
try: time, doubtless will clear up, to the sa-
tisfaction of both parties, in the important points
as to which it is our duty to exercise the most
scrupulous vigilance. Nevertheless, I shall
always feel bound by my engagement, because
good faith should be the first rule of conduct
for those who govern States.

"Still, in the existing condition of things, I
owe it to myself, to my country, and to the
world, to declare the sense in which the govern-
ment of Hayti, accepted the ordinance of the
17th of April.

"Interest however, and rights so dear as
those of our country, could not be abandoned
to arbitrary interpretation. My duty required
of me to ask precise explanations. I have
asked them. The Commissioners chosen for
that purpose I invested with full powers, and
who were moreover charged to regulate in
France the basis of our commercial relations,
have returned. They have done every thing
in their power, worthily to fulfil their mission;
but they have not obtained that which they
were specially charged to require. The essen-
tial clauses of the Convention they have
handed to me, not being conformable precise-
ly with the interests of Hayti, prudence re-
quires that nothing should be concluded in the
business, in the well founded hope that ulti-
or explanation may produce the desired re-
sult.

"Free and independent for 22 years, Hay-
ti only saw in that ordinance the application
with respect to her, of a formality to legitima-
tize, in the eyes of other nations, the govern-
ment of a people who had constituted them-
selves sovereign. It is this formality from
which results the renunciation by the King of
France, for himself and his successors, of all
sovereignty over the territory of the republic,
which we have obtained for an indemnity,
of which the first instalment has been paid, as
will the others be punctually. The present
legislature, in declaring this indemnity a na-
tional debt, have given a new guarantee of
the good faith of their government.

"Thus there cannot exist, in the opinion of
the world, the least doubt that such is the only
reasonable interpretation of the ordinance
recognizing the Independence of Hayti—an
interpretation, moreover, in strict accordance
with the preceding manifestos of this govern-
ment."

The proclamation closed, with exhorting
citizens and soldiers to be industrious, vigilant,
and faithful. It is dated from Port au Prince,
5th March.

Naval Powers look out.—The Navy of
France bids fair to become shortly the most
efficient in Europe. She has now in commis-
sion 205 sail; of which 2 are of the line, 14
frigates, 10 corvettes, 17 brigs, the rest smaller
vessels—manned by 13,148 officers and sea-
men.—*Centinel*.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

The editor of the New-Haven (Con.) Her-
ald, has been favoured with the following ex-
tract of a letter, from a respectable ship-mas-
ter of that port, giving an account of the de-
struction of the whole Methodist Mission fam-
ily, located at the island of Antigua, by ship-
wreck. It is dated

"ANTIGUA, March 5th, 1826.

"A most distressing and melancholy ship-
wreck occurred near this island the past week,
attended with such circumstances as seem al-
most incredible, and we can only say, that,
for the wisest purposes, though often to us in-
scrutable, the Lord has done it.

"About four weeks since, there was a year-
ly general meeting at St. Kitts, of the Meth-
odist missionaries from the neighbouring is-
lands; from this place went the Rev. Mr.
White, his wife, three children and a servant;
Rev. Mr. Hillier, Rev. Mr. Oake, Rev. Mr.
Jones, his wife, and infant child. They left
St. Kitts a few days since to return to this is-
land, having added to their number Mr. —
another missionary, and his wife. The vessel
in which they sailed called at Montserrat; the
number of the mission family at that time
amounting to thirteen souls, as above, includ-
ing one servant. At Montserrat, their friends
advised them to leave the vessel in which they
were, (being a dull sailer) and go on board the
mail-boat Maria, then ready to sail for this
island. They did so, and a young lady also
took passage with them. The schooner which
they had left arrived here seasonably, and
brought the baggage of the mission family,
which they did not think best to take out,
the ordinary passage being only a few hours.—
Some alarm, after the schooner's arrival, was
felt for the safety of the mail-boat; but as the
wind was very high, it was supposed that she
had probably lost some of her sails, and put
back.

On Friday afternoon, the 3d inst. however,
word was brought to town, that part of the
wreck was seen on the Weymouth,* with two
persons on it. Two or three boats immedi-
ately went down to her, and found it to be the
wreck of the mail-boat Maria, and the only
survivor of 21 persons was Mrs. Jones, in a
state of insensibility. It appears that she had
been placed by the Captain (Whitney) between
the bowsprit bitts, where she could not wash
away. She was in her night dress only, with
her husband's cloak or coat on, and a sailor's
cap on her head. The body of Capt. White-
ney, the only one found, was lying near the
wreck. He was buried yesterday. He had
not been dead, probably, more than an hour,
as he was seen on the bowsprit about two
o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Jones is slowly recovering, and so far
restored to her recollection, as to say, that she
knows all the circumstances of the shipwreck,
but the doctors forbid her being questioned at
present. The following circumstances, how-
ever, have been communicated by her:—The
vessel struck on a reef in the night. Three
or four days had elapsed when she was taken
off. Mr. White, his wife, three children and
a servant, were all swept away together,
clinging to each other; Mr. Hillier attempted
to swim to Sandy Island, and was drowned in
her sight; her infant was washed away from

her arms; her husband died on her lap the
night before she was taken off, and was wash-
ed away. As returning recollection opens to
her the horrors of the scene she has witnes-
sed, I am told she often exclaims, "O, Cap-
tain Whitney, why did he save me!" She
must, indeed, be an unhappy, lonely woman;
and time can never efface from her remem-
brance this mournful event. She is undoubt-
edly most to be pitied, for we have good rea-
son to indulge the hope, that her kind friends
are in heaven—that the scenes of Weymouth
shall were but a passage to the haven of
bliss. Dark, deep, and mysterious, are the
ways of a righteous and unerring Providence!
With wonder and astonishment, we behold a
delicate, slender woman, of 20 years, for 4
days without sustenance, exposed to the in-
clemencies of the weather, supported; while
hardy seamen were dying around her, and fi-
nally the sole survivor of 21 persons! We
see, in a few short hours, the whole mission
family of this island, called from their earthly
labours; but to receive, as we trust, a heav-
enly reward. But who can stay his hand? or
who shall say to the Supreme Governor of the
Universe, what doest thou? Shall not the
Judge of all the earth do right?"

*A shoal about four miles from the harbour,
and only half a mile from a small island, called
Sandy Island.

From the National Journal of April 3.
The Editor of the York (Pa.) Recorder, in
some remarks made by him in his paper of
Tuesday, thus notices Mr. Randolph's charge
against the Executive for the part he had
taken in relation to the proposed suspension of
the writ of habeas corpus, in 1807:

The proposed suspension of the writ of ha-
beas corpus was intended to have bearing
mainly, if not exclusively, on Burr's conspi-
racy; it was induced by the President's mes-
sage and confidential communications con-
cerning that famous affair; and when Burr's
trial came on before the District Court of the
United States for the District of Virginia, a
fact was disclosed which is decisive as to the
original mover. William B. Giles, the cele-
brated Farmer Giles, was summoned to serve
on the Grand Jury to which the bills of indict-
ment were to be submitted. When the Grand
Jury were about to be sworn, Mr. Burr chal-
lenged Mr. Giles "for favour," that Mr. G.
when in the Senate of the United States, had
occasion to pronounce his opinion on certain
documents by which Burr was considered to
be particularly implicated. Upon those docu-
ments he advocated the propriety of suspend-
ing the writ of habeas corpus." Mr. Giles,
before withdrawing from the panel, addres-
sed some remarks to the Court, from which
the following is an extract:—"With respect
to my public conduct," said Mr. Giles, "I
presume it is of public notoriety, and will
speak for itself. I not only voted for the sus-
pension of the writ of habeas corpus, in certain
cases, but I proposed that measure. I then
thought, and still think, that the emergency
demanded it—that it was fully justified by the
evidence before the Senate; and I now regret
that the nation had not energy enough to sup-
port the Senate in that measure. This opinion
was formed upon the state of the evidence be-
fore the Senate."

This shaft flies direct and pointed, and
barbed, at its object—the shield of Achilles
could not resist the vigour of such a blow.

"Nought could his ample shield the Prince
avail,
"Nor aught beneath his arms the coat of mail;
"It pierced thro' all, and with a grisly wound,
"Transfixed his thigh, and doubled him to
ground."

Mr. Randolph makes it a matter of tri-
umphant boast, that no Virginian voted for
the suspension of the habeas corpus—and here
is an express declaration of a Virginian him-
self, not only that he voted for, but that he ac-
tually proposed the measure. We wait to see
how Mr. Randolph will extricate himself from
this awkward dilemma.

The following is another extract from the
York Recorder:

With respect to the propriety of suspending
the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus at
that time, different opinions may be entertain-
ed without imputing the motives of the Sen-
ate. The Constitution says—"The privi-
lege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be
suspended, unless when in case of rebellion
or invasion, the public safety may require it."

President Jefferson had, in his message, de-
clared that there was an actual rebellion a-
gainst the government, and he had transmit-
ted the documents on which his opinion was
formed. If the evidence thus furnished was
sufficient to satisfy Congress that an insurrec-
tion actually existed, they had the constitu-
tional right to suspend the writ, if they de-
cided it expedient or necessary. Mr. Giles, four
months afterwards, as has been seen, said that
he still believed the emergency demanded it,
and that the evidence before the Senate was
such as fully to justify it.

St. Domingo Indemnities.—It appears from
a letter received at Washington, from our
Minister at Paris, that the French Govern-
ment has determined that such of the ancient
colonists of St. Domingo, as are residing in
the United States, shall receive their full share
of the sum appropriated for the relief and in-
demnification of those, who suffered by the re-
volt in that island.

The sum of \$511,317. has accrued to the
State of New-York from lotteries, since 1801,
which has been applied for the promotion of
education, the improvement of highways and
navigation, and the advancement of the scienc-
es.

Surgical.—The operation of opening the
windpipe to remove a fragment of coal, was
performed a few days since on a young child
of Mr. Hannum, of Southampton, by Drs.
Flint and Mather, of Northampton, assisted by
Dr. Jones, of S. The child is likely to recov-
er.

Eight or nine bushels of Green Peas, were
offered for sale in the Charleston market, the
11th ult.

A seal weighing 700 pounds, was taken in a
gill net, in James River, Va. a few days since.
The fisherman, on seeing it, was so much
alarmed, that he killed it with his paddle.

Forgeries to the amount of \$40,000, by an
individual hitherto respectable, are said to
have been detected in New-York. Remorse,
detection, and disgrace of self and connec-
tions, always attend crime.

Capt. Chapman, a distinguished officer of
the British Navy, and commander of H. M.

ship Ariadne, has been dismissed from the ser-
vice by a decision of a Court Martial, for pur-
chasing a Slave on the coast of Africa. The
slave had escaped in a fortnight after she was
purchased.

America.—The greater part of this Contin-
ent yet remains in its wild and uncultivated
state, untouched by the hand of civilized man.
The number of whites in the United States, is
double that of all nations and colonies south of
us. There are only 387,000 negroes in the
seven American republics.

The Fund connected with the Convention
of the Episcopal Church, in the State of New-
York, amounts to \$32,456.

SAVANNAH, March 14.

Governor Troup offers a reward of two hun-
dred and fifty dollars, for the apprehension of
Michael Whitley, of Morgan county, for a
murder on the body of Orrin H. Youngblood.
In addition to which, the citizens of Morgan
county have subscribed five hundred dollars
—*Georgian*.

EVERETT ON SLAVERY.

In the late famous speech of Professor
Everett on the floor of Congress, he ex-
pressed himself as follows:—"The great
relation of servitude, in some form or other,
with greater or less departures from the
rhetoric of equality of man, is inseparable
from our nature. I know of no way
by which the form of this servitude shall
be fixed, but political institution. Domest-
ic slavery, though I confess not that
form of servitude which seems to be
most beneficial to the master—certainly
not that which is most beneficial to the
slave—is not, in my judgment, to be set
down as an immoral and irreligious rela-
tion. I cannot admit that religion has
but one voice to the slave, and that this
voice is, "Rise against your Master." No,
sir, the New-Testament says,—"Slaves, obey
your masters;" and though I know full well,
that in the benignant operation
of Christianity, which gathered
master and slave around the same com-
munion table, this unfortunate institution
disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot ad-
mit, that while it subsists, and where it
subsists, its duties are not presupposed
and sanctioned by religion."

Alluding to the above, the Boston Ga-
zette remarks:—"The best feelings of
our nature revolt at such an opinion as
he gives, that "domestic slavery is not,
in my judgment, to be set down as an im-
moral and irreligious relation"—and
again, "The New Testament says, Slaves
obey your masters." We had thought
that the Bible, which the learned profes-
sor used when he was pastor of a Chris-
tian church in Boston, rendered the text,
Servants obey, &c. Perhaps the Greek
may bear this construction. On this
point we are not competent to enter the
lists with him—but he would, we think,
be sorry to have it said, that because he
was a servant of the people of Middlesex,
he was therefore their slave."—*Recorder
& Telegraph*.

New-Hampshire election.—The New Hamp-
shire papers give us the state of the election
in eighty-five towns, in which there were 8826
votes for Gov. Merrill, and 7245 for General
Pierce.

A CARD.

The Managers of the Hartford Female Be-
nevolent Society, acknowledge with lively
gratitude, donations from unknown friends of
the Society, of \$5, \$20, and \$100—For this
important aid, and liberal encouragement,
may "He who seeth in secret reward them
openly."

OBITUARY.

In this city, Mrs. Melinda Danforth, aged
52, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Danforth.
At Middletown, South Farms, Mrs. Mary
Miller, relict of Mr. Joshua Miller, aged 89.
At Westfield, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Hannah
Hurlbert; Mrs. Elizabeth Plumbe, wife of
Mr. John Plumbe, aged 39.
At Upper Houses, to an infant child of Mr.
Franklin Kelsey.
At Chatham, on the 30th ult. Mr. George
Lewis, aged 77.
At Berlin, on the 25th ult. Capt. David
Dickinson, aged 70; on the 2d inst. Mrs. Ma-
ry Savage, wife of Mr. Jamin Savage, aged
about 37.
At Bridgeport, Hon. Pierpont Edwards,
aged 75.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Having been duly organized, are now ready to
receive proposals for FIRE and MARINE
INSURANCE, at their office in State-
Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

This Institution was incorporated by the
Legislature of this state at their last session,
for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE
INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED
AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
with liberty to increase the same to HALF A
MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum
is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount
(\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortga-
ges

POETRY.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

ON A FORGIVING SPIRIT.

"It is the glory of a man to pass by a transgression."—Prov. xix. 11.

Thus wisdom speaks aloud, and yet
Pride hardly will resign;
Though to forgive and to forget
Is godlike and divine.

When injured, I can scarce tell how
To pass the injury by;
My angry spirit will not bow,
Nor let resentment die.

The heaving billows swell within,
Till all is tempest grown;
Thus do I share another's sin,
Thus make his guilt my own.

But come my proud rebellious heart,
One serious thought bestow!
Do I thus act the Christian's part?
Has Jesus acted so?

Just the reverse; his generous breast
Did kind compassion move;
When sinners cursed, the Saviour blest,
And injuries paid with love.

Although by wicked hands he died,
With the last breath he drew,
Father, forgive! he sweetly cried;
Himself forgave them too.

Jesus! I hide my head in shame,
I blush and weep to see
That I, who bear thy sacred name,
No more conform to thee.

Oh! the sharp pangs he underwent
To clear my guilty score!
And shall I trifling wrongs resent?
No;—I'll resent no more.

I'll seize the offending brother's hand,
And call him still my friend;
My angry passions I'll disband,
And every quarrel end.

Why should we differ by the way?
Why should we dissensions come?
We hope to spend an endless day,
In one eternal home.

Malice and rage he banish'd far;
Revenge! farewell to you;
I'm a delinquent at the bar
Where he stands guilty too.

I must have mercy or I die,
And sink in sad despair;
I must forgive affronts, or I
Can hope no mercy there.

While others their punctilios boast,
Lord, bend my stubborn will;
For he that condescends the most
Remains the victor still.

Fain would I imitate my Lord,
And bear each cross event;
Humility's its own reward,
But pride has punishment.

Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove,
Descend on balmy wings;
Come tune my passions all to love,
Come strike the peaceful strings.

Jesus my longing soul shall wait,
And at thy feet adore,
Till I shall reach the happy state
Where discord is no more!

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

A FACT.

Messrs. Editors.

Having recently read your remarks on "waiting God's time," I send you the following statement of a fact, as an illustration of their correctness and importance.

A few years since, in a season of awakening and revival among the people, with whom I am connected, we had a very solemn and interesting meeting on the evening of New Year's day. There was quite a general and powerful excitement. Several persons obtained a hope, and many were very deeply impressed with a sense of their guilt and danger, though a remarkable stillness and order was maintained during the public exercises; when these were closed, and the benediction had been pronounced, very few, if any, seemed disposed to leave the house. Several of the brethren then prayed and addressed the people, who were yet unwilling to disperse. I then entered into free enquiries and conversation with some of the anxious; but soon heard a middle-aged man conversing with two young persons who stood near me. He said, "it would be happy indeed, if God should give us a new heart this year; but we must wait God's time." We cannot change our hearts ourselves. We are wholly dependent on God for a new heart." I then turned to him, and said, "sir when is God's time? He says it is now—"Now is the accepted time. Behold, now is the day of salvation?" Yes, to-day, this evening; and is he not now visiting us by his Spirit and grace; and will you provoke him by delay, and say we must wait God's time. How do you know but before another year, another day, or even hour, you may be beyond time, and beyond the reach of mercy—your probationary state closed forever?" He was silent.

The next day he called upon me in very great distress of mind. He then told me that he was much awakened several years before, in a time of revival in the town of B. where he then resided. But as he could not change his heart, he concluded to read the Bible, pray for a new heart, and "wait God's time." Upon this conclusion, his conviction and anxiety left him, and he soon relapsed into his former stupidity; "and I was as stupid," said he, "when conversing with these young women last night, when you spoke to me, as ever I was, notwithstanding all I had seen and heard; but your first remark cut me to the heart; I then clearly

saw my guilt and danger, nor have I had a moment's rest since." He then added, "I fear my day of grace is gone, and I must perish forever." I conversed with him some time; and he went away in deep distress of soul.

After two days he called on me again; on his entering the room I observed a remarkable change of countenance. It seemed distinctly to speak the language of peace and joy within. He was then "rejoicing in hope." He told me that he obtained hope of pardon and renovation of heart the evening before; and then said I have had no peace of mind, nor sleep, before last night, since I was brought to realize my awful condition, when you spoke to me at the meeting on New Year's eve. A short time after, he made a public profession of religion, together with his wife, and more than twenty others; and his profession, in the judgment of charity, has been followed by a Christian life and conversation. He is now a deacon of a Congregational Church in this vicinity, sustains a fair Christian character, and is a useful man in his office.—He often speaks in strong terms of disapprobation, of the illusive sentiment and dangerous opiate of "waiting God's time," in the great concerns of religion.

T.

From the Recorder and Telegraph.
FORM OF SELF EXAMINATION.

The following form of self examination, it is understood, was prepared for Williams College, and is used by the subjects of the work which is now going on in that institution.

I. God. In my love to God am I affected with mere kindness without a moral character? or do I love that holiness which seeks to bottom the happiness of the universe upon holy order? which requires me to love him better than myself? which hates sin as the disturber of the public order and happiness? which hates and forbids my sins? And do I love that Justice, (another name for universal rectitude) which respects the rights of all beings, and in defence of the rights of the universe punishes sin? Do I rejoice that such a God reigns? Do I love to lie at his feet and look up from the dust and see him on the throne? In the most trying scene do I submit to him? Am I glad that all my interests and circumstances are at his disposal? Do I depend on him for all things? Can I trust him for all that I need for time and eternity? Is it my supreme desire to see him known and honoured as God? Is it my sincere wish and purpose to serve him all my days? to promote the benevolent interests of his kingdom? to recommend him to all? Do I love to be in his presence and commune with him in prayer? Is it because he is there that I wish to be in heaven? Am I thankful to him for my rational existence, my unnumbered comforts, and my immortal hopes? For love like this do I feel incapable of making any returns, and put myself down for an everlasting bankrupt? Is it a joy to reflect that God will be his own reward,—all that reward to himself that he ever expected or desired? that he is infinitely happy in gratified benevolence?

II. Law. Do I love the divine law? Does it appear glorious that God forbid all selfishness, pride, and idolatry, as tachment to the creature, and requires men to love him with all the heart, and their neighbor as themselves? Does it appear glorious that he has taken such strong measures to render this lovely and harmonizing temper universal, by promising to reward it with endless joys, and threatening the opposite with eternal death? Do the threatnings, and the execution of them, appear just? Does this blessed law, proceeding from the heart of God, as a stream from the fountain, show him to be full of the very love which the law requires?

III. Sin. Have I the deepest sense of sin when I have the clearest view of God? Do I hate sin? and chiefly because it is against him? Do I long to be delivered from it, more than from any other evil? Do I pant after universal holiness with groanings which cannot be uttered? and that, not so much for the reward, as because it is right and agreeable to the will of God? Are the remains of indwelling sin my greatest grief and burden? Do I realize the fact that I deserve eternal death? Do I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes? Do I love to repent? Is it a luxury to lie low in the dust at the feet of God and mourn for sin? Am I generally the happiest when I feel the most unworthy? Have I seen myself to be utterly undone; unable to induce God to change my heart or pardon my sins, and too desperately wicked to think a good thought of myself? and have I cast myself helpless & dead upon his self-moving power and mercy? Have I seen my perishing need of a Saviour, through whom alone that power and mercy can be exercised?

IV. Christ.—Does it appear to me a reality that Christ died for sinners; to answer the end of their punishment? Do I fully credit the oath by which God constituted his Son the High-priest of the world, and engaged to accept his sacrifice and intercession for sinners? Do I realize the sincerity of the invitation and promise as extended to me and that God will certainly receive me for Christ's sake

if I go to him aright? Does the whole Bible appear more true and more precious than it once did? Do I find that a view of my own vileness and of the awful purity of God, is necessary to give me a sense of that glorious High priest? And does a view of that glorious High-priest, so necessary for my acceptance with God, make me feel that I am polluted and vile? Do I really depend upon his death as the ground of my pardon? Do I hope to receive all positive good as his reward? Do I cast myself upon his intercession? Do I see that, vile as I am, I may go to God through him? Do I see him to be a medium through which a whole world may come? and do I long that all should see him as he is, and that all should go to God by him? Does this way of salvation appear glorious, as supporting all the holy principles of the law, disclosing the wonderful perfections of God, and saving a guilty world? Is it my hearty wish to be saved in no other way? Is Christ precious to my soul; the chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely? Do I esteem all things but dross in comparison with the knowledge of Jesus Christ my Lord? Does that cross crucify me to sin and the world? Do I feel myself not my own, but bought with a price? and have I heartily consecrated all that I am and have to the service of my Redeemer? Have I not kept back a part? Are my powers, my time, my influence, my property, my friends, all devoted, and held ready to be employed or resigned as fast as he shall call? Am I willing to deny myself and even to die for his name's sake? Do I long to see his kingdom advanced, more than any other interest? And when I see it, do I rejoice more than in great riches? Is it ravishing to see the Lamb in the midst of his Father's throne, extolled and honoured by all heaven? Do I long to be there, casting my crowns at his feet, and ascribing to him the whole glory of my salvation? Will that constitute the sweetest part of my heaven?

V. Obedience. Do I habitually obey all God's commands? Is there no single sin that I habitually indulge? Is there no single neglect that I habitually allow? Do I select and pursue my business, and regulate my expenses, and conduct my intercourse with society, from a sacred regard to the divine authority? Do I act with a sensible reference to this from hour to hour? Do I habitually know what it is to be moved to action by the love of God, and to draw from him all my motives to active service and holy living? Does my religion reduce my selfishness, pride, and love of the world; and make me progressively more disinterested, more humble, more dead to the world, more devoted to God?

VI. My Neighbour. Is there a human being on the face of the earth whom I would harm? at whose calamity I would rejoice? to whom I do not wish well? whom I would not befriend if in my power? Select my rival in business or honour,—my greatest enemy; and am I hurt at any assault upon his feelings or good name? In my temper and conduct do I render to him what I might reasonably wish him to render me? Do I feel more benevolently than I once did towards all mankind? Do I make conscience of doing them daily all the good in my power? Do I daily deny myself for others in little things? Do I conscientiously discharge my relative duties? Am I charitable to the poor to the extent of my means? Am I concerned for the spiritual interests of those around me? and do I show it in my prayers and in my faithful dealings with them? Have I a special delight in the character and company of Christians?

From the Recorder & Telegraph.
ON SICKNESS.

There is nothing which so makes us feel the vanity of this world, as sickness. We can talk about it when in health, with indifference, and perhaps with levity. But when we are really sick, how different are our feelings! It is then we know the inestimable value of health.

Thus the rich sick man is poor, and the poor healthy man is rich; for he possesseth that which wealth cannot purchase. Oh! ye who are rich—who think nothing is of so great importance as wealth—when sickness shall visit you, (which may soon be the case) then gladly would ye give up all ye possess in this world, to be restored to health. But health is far too precious to be obtained by money.

What is the cause of the strange aspect of yonder man. He looks young, and yet appears to be weak, languid and pale. He looks as if upon the borders of the grave, yea even sinking into it!—The cause of all this is sickness. Two weeks since, health shone in his countenance in all its beauty. He arose ere the sun, and was all activity till long after it had set. His spirits were gay—not that depression that now marks his sorrowful mien. But ah! now, (what a contrast!) behold the same man following a path that leadeth to that dark, gloomy, desolate place, the grave. Health has departed from him—his disease is incurable. His distress is great. But all does not end here: he has another great change to pass through—that of leaving this world and going to another. But to which of the other worlds is he going? This is the all-important consideration.

We make great preparations in this world; it takes up more of our time and attention than heavenly things; and yet it is but a mere shadow in comparison with eternity.

How many, how many warnings are given to the old, the young, the middle aged, to prepare for death; and yet to what little effect!

Reader, thou knowest not but your case may be like that of the person I have mentioned, however healthy you may now be.

Go into the sick chamber—and what do you behold there but a heathily-looking person, whose case is doubtful? Let me then earnestly beseech you that while yet in health, (which may not be long,) you will make haste to prepare for death. When men are sick, and to appearance near death, then is not the time to repent:—for often they are in such pain and agony, that it is impossible to give that whole attention to the subject which the case requires. Once more then let me resound in your ears, and I would do it with the voice of thunder, were it possible, *Repent now.*

S.

THE HAPPY MAN.

The happy man was born in the city of Regeneration, in the parish of Repentance unto Life, and educated at the school of Obedience, and now lives in the town of Perseverance. He works at the trade of diligence, and does many jobs of self denial. Notwithstanding he has a large estate in the county of Christian Contentment, he wears the plain garb of humility; but he has a better suit to put on when he goes to court, clad in the robe of Christ's righteousness.

He often walks in the valley of self abasement, & sometimes climbs the mount of Spiritual-mindedness. He breakfasts every morning on spiritual prayer and sups every evening on the same: he also has meat to eat which the world knows not of: his drink is the sincere milk of the word of God. He has gospel submission in his conduct; due order in his affections; sound peace in his conscience; sanctifying love in his soul; real divinity in his breast; true humility in his heart; the Redeemer's yoke on his neck; the world under his feet, and a crown of glory over his head.

In order to obtain this, he prays fervently; believes firmly; waits patiently; works abundantly; lives holy; dies daily; watches his heart; guards his senses; redeems his time; loves Christ, and longs for glory.

Thus happy he lives, and happy he dies.
And rises in triumph above the bright skies.

UNSTABLE CHRISTIAN REPROVED.

It is well known that Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, took great pride in having his soldiers well disciplined; and was therefore particularly attentive to the conduct of the subalterns. It is perhaps not so well known, that he sometimes manifested a real respect for religious people; for few men could more clearly discern the excellence of that practice which is produced by divine principles. While, therefore, he sneered at the profession of religion, he promoted to offices of trust, such persons as exemplified the Christian character. The following incidents, which have not been published in this country, but are related on good authority, illustrate the truth of these remarks.

A Sergeant, named Thomas, who was very successful in training his men, and whose whole deportment pleased the King, was often noticed by him. He inquired respecting the place of his birth, his parents, his religious creed, and the place of worship which he frequented. On being informed that he was united with the Moravians, and attended their chapel in William-street, he exclaimed, "O ho! you are a fanatic, are you? Well, well; only take care to do your duty, and improve your men."

The King's common salutation after this was, "Well, how do you do? How are you going on in William-street?"

Frederick at length, in conversation with the Sergeant's Colonel, mentioned his intention of promoting Thomas to an office in the commissariat department, upon the death of an aged man who then filled it. The Colonel, in order to encourage Thomas, informed him of the King's design. Unhappily, this had an injurious effect upon the mind of the Sergeant: for, alas! such is the depravity of the human heart, that few can endure the temptation of prosperity, without sustaining spiritual loss.

Thomas began to forsake the assemblies of his Christian brethren; and when reproved by his minister, he said, his heart was with them; but he was afraid of offending the King. The minister bade him take heed that his heart did not deceive him.

Soon after the Sergeant's religious declension, he was again accosted with—"Well, how do you do? How are your friends in William-street?" "I do not know, please your Majesty," was the reply. "Not know! not know!" answered the King; "have you been ill then?" "No, please your Majesty," rejoined the Sergeant; "but I do not see it necessary to attend there so often as I used to do."

"Then you are not so great a fanatic as I thought you," was the royal answer.

In a short time the aged officer died, and the Colonel waited upon his Majesty to inform him of the vacancy, and to remind him of his intention to raise Sergeant Thomas to the situation. "No! no!" said the King, "he shall not have it; he does not go to William-street so often as he used to do."—Surprised with this peremptory refusal, the Colonel withdrew; and, on his return, found the Sergeant waiting for the confirmation of his appointment.

"I do not know what is the matter with the King to-day," said the Colonel; "but he will not give you the situation: he says you do not go to William-street so often as you used to do. I do not know what he means, but I suppose you do."

Presenting a low bow to the Colonel, the Sergeant silently departed; and bowing still lower in spirit before the justice of God, he then, and ever after, adored the greatness of the divine mercy, which did not leave him to be an example of the truth of that Scripture, which says, "the prosperity of fools shall destroy them."

Wesleyan Magazine.

ANECDOTES.

THE PRAYING BOY.

A gentleman was not long since, called upon to visit a dying female. On entering the humble cottage where she dwelt, he heard in an adjoining room an infant voice. He listened, and found it was the child of the poor dying woman engaged in prayer. "O Lord, bless my poor mother," cried the little boy, "and prepare her to die! O God, I thank thee that I have been sent to a Sunday-School, and there have been taught to read my Bible; and there I learn, that 'when my father and mother forsake me, thou wilt take me up.' This comforts me now that my poor mother is going to leave me; may it comfort her, and may she go to heaven; and may I go there too. O Lord Jesus, pity a poor child; and pity my poor dear mother; and help me to say, 'thy will be done.'"

He ceased; and the visitor opening the door, approached the bedside of the poor woman. "Your child has been praying with you; (said he) I have listened to his prayer." "Yes," said she, making an effort to rise, "he is a dear child. Thank God he has been sent to Sunday-School: I cannot read myself, but he can; and he has read the Bible to me, and I hope I have reason to bless God for it. Yes, I have learned from him that I am a sinner; I have heard from him of Jesus Christ; and I do—yes, I do, as a poor sinner, put my trust in him. I hope he has forgiven me! I am going to die, but I am not afraid; my dear child has been the means of saving my soul. O how thankful am I that he was sent to a Sunday-School!"

Cyrus had taken the wife of Tigranes, and asked him what he would give to save her from servitude? He replied, all that he had in the world, and his own life into the bargain. Cyrus, upon this, very generously restored her, and pardoned what had passed. All were full of his praises upon this occasion; some commending the accomplishments of his mind, others those of his person. Tigranes asked his wife, whether she did not greatly admire him. "I never looked at him," said she. "Not look at him!" returned he. "Upon whom then did you look?" "Upon him," replied she, "who offered his own life to redeem me from slavery." This charming example should be copied into our behaviour in the house of God; where we should behold and contemplate the beauties and perfections, of that blessed person alone, who actually did give his life a ransom for us.—*Xenoph. Cyropæd. iii. 147.*

When Constantine was instigated by his courtiers, to make examples of the Arians, who had insulted his statutes, he silenced them by raising his hand to his face, and saying—"For mine own part, I do not feel myself hurt."

Obscurity of expression is elegantly called, by Mr. Montague, "that mist common to eve and morn of literature."—*Essay on Shakespeare*, p. 286.—which, in fact, proves that it is not at its high meridian.

Some make the discharge of the Christian ministry to consist, in asserting the rights of the church, and the dignity of the function; others, in a strenuous opposition to the prevailing sectaries, and a zealous attachment to the established church government; a third sort, in examining the speculative points and mystical parts of religion; few, in the mean time, considering either in what the true dignity of the ministerial character consists; or the only end for which government was at all established; or the practical influence, which can alone make speculative points worth our attention—the reformation of the lives of men, and the promotion of their truest happiness here and hereafter.—*Gilpin's Life*, p. 160.

Of the American Spelling Book, by Noah Webster, Esq. no less than 7,000,000 copies have been published and circulated.